

Public Opinion on Child Labour in Urban Areas

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Abstract: *Child labour is the most inhuman evil practices in the society .The main aim of the study is to create awareness among employment of children in urban cities. India is sadly the home to the largest number of child labourers in the world. The census found an increase in the number of child labourers from 11.28 million in 1991 to 12.59 million in 2001. M.V. Foundation in Andhra Pradesh found nearly 400,000 children, mostly girls between seven and 14 years of age, toiling for 14-16 hours a day in cottonseed production across the country of which 90% are employed in Andhra Pradesh. For instance, political opponents often reach opposite conclusions from the same facts, and editorial cartoonists often exaggerate facts to make their point. First, the "assertion" may be spoken, written, pictured, or maybe gestured. For the purpose of the study, descriptive research is used. Descriptive research helps to accurately portray the characteristics of a particular individual, situation or group. Convenience sampling method is used in this study to collect the samples. When population elements are selected for inclusion in the sample based on access is called convenience sampling. The statistical tool used is graphical representation .The total number of responses collected in the survey is around 200. It was found that the constitution makes it mandatory for the Government to protect and promote freedoms, and to assure every citizen a decent standard of living. In this study Children are actually future components inside the shape of awesome instructors, scientists, judges, rulers, docs, planners, engineers, politicians on whom the complete society founded (rests). Unfortunately tens of millions of kids are deprived of their childhood and right to training and there via they're subjected to exploitation and abuse. The age of the kid has been in another way described in different laws. The final outcome of the study is that the government has to strict the existing laws to ensure and safeguard the children from being exploited and discriminated against in the name of employment.*

Keywords: Child labour, Child Care Worker, Early Childhood Teacher, Child Care Worker, Part-Time, Day Care Worker

I. INTRODUCTION

For around decades the Child labour is being one of the gravest problems faced by the Indian society. Whenever a child is being pushed towards work and commitments, it contemporarily snatches away their happy childhood. It hampers their physical and mental health and goes against their dignity and robs their true identity and potential. The maximum deprived and susceptible are most often excluded from development and most difficult to reach. They require specific interest no longer most effective with the intention to cozy their entitlements, however additionally as a count number of making sure the realization of absolutely everyone's rights. The rights of each child encompass survival; development to the fullest; protection from abuse, exploitation and discrimination and full participation in family, cultural and social lifestyles. The Convention protects these rights by way of detailing commitments with recognition to health care, education, and felony, civil and social safety. All kids' rights are not found out similarly. The invisibility that derives from the lack of a birth certificates or an legit identity vastly increases children's vulnerability to exploitation of a wide variety, from recruitment by means of armed businesses to being forced into child marriage or dangerous work. Without a start certificate, a baby in war with the regulation may also be handled and punished as a grownup via the judicial device. Even those who keep away from those perils may be unable to get admission to crucial offerings and possibilities such as schooling. Obviously, registration alone is no assurance of admission to services or

protection from abuse. It says that No child beneath the age of fourteen years shall be hired to work in any manufacturing unit or mine or engaged in every other hazardous employment. The fashionable expertise turned into that right secured via Article 24 will infrequently be powerful in the absence of law prohibiting and penalising its violation. However, the Supreme Court actually stated that Article 24 “ought to function proprio vigor” despite the fact that the prohibition lay down in it isn't “observed up by means of suitable rules.”**The main aim of the study is to create awareness among employment of children in urban areas.**

There are many factors affecting the employment of children in urban areas,

- Economic factors poverty
- Parent's status
- Parent's education
- Family size
- Birth rates
- Parent's income Area of residence.

The government also taken many steps for the protection of children from being exploited,

- The government of India launched the National Child Labour Project (NCLP),1988
- Recommendation of the working group on amendment of employment of children in urban areas, 1986
- Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009
- Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986

Objectives:

- To determine the prevalence of child labor among children in the urban areas
- To study the factors related to child labor like the reasons for working, problems faced by the child, workplace condition.
- To create awareness among the employment of children in urban areas.
- To examine any laws against the employment of children.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The forms of toddler labour have modified in recent years due to enforcement of legislation, awareness among shoppers approximately baby exploitation, and international pressure (**Burra 1997**). Child labour is now extra invisible because the place of the work has modified from the more formal setting of factories, to business owners' homes (**National Research Council et al. 2004**). There has also been a growing involvement of youngsters inside the home-based totally and casual sectors (**Lakshmi Narasaiah 2005**). Children are engaged in guide work, in domestic paintings in family homes, in rural labour in the agricultural region such as cotton growing, at glass, in shape container and brass and lock-making factories, in embroidery, rag-choosing, beedi-rolling, within the carpet-making industry, in mining and stone quarrying, brick kilns and tea gardens amongst others (**United States. Bureau of International Labor Affairs 1997**). Work is frequently gender-precise, with women appearing extra domestic and domestic-primarily based work, whilst boys are extra regularly employed in wage labour (**Srivastava 2019**). In widespread use, the workload and duration of the operating hours will increase as youngsters grow older (**Cherry et al. 2004**). Getting correct, exact statistics about children operating in specific sectors is a major project due to the fact, in lots of cases (**Child Labour: A Textbook for University Students 2004**). Youngsters paintings in informal sectors along with agriculture, and in urban settings in restaurants, motor restore workshops and in home-based totally totally industries (**Jayaram and Varma 2020**). Challenges to ending child labour Child labour isn't uniform. It takes many bureaucracy relying upon the sort of paintings that youngsters are made to do, the age and sex of the child and whether they work independently or with families (**Galli 2001**). Due to this complex nature of baby labour, there may be no personal strategy that may be used to do away with it (“**Contemporary Child Labor Issues**” 2018). Combating child labour calls for long term coordinated action which involves many stakeholders and the authorities (**Osorio 1997**). This consists of instructional establishments, mass media, NGOs and community-primarily based businesses as well as change unions and employers (**Sharma 2009**). It is crucial that the attitudes and mindsets of humans are changed to alternatively rent adults and permit all children to

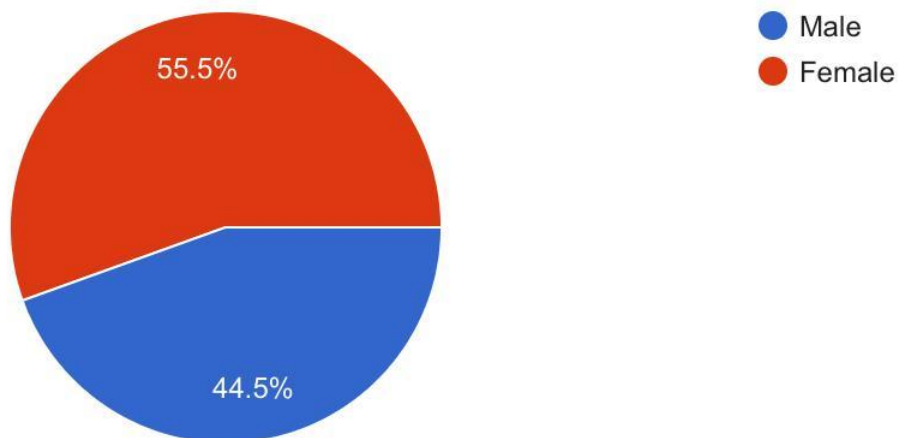
move to highschool and feature the hazard to examine, play and socialize as they should (**Lpez-Calva, n.d.**). Education is a key to stopping toddler labour and has been one of the most hit methods to lessen baby employees in India (**Hasnat 1995**). This includes increasing education, getting admission to training, improving the excellence and relevance of education, addressing violence in colleges, imparting applicable vocational education and the use of present structures to ensure infant people return to school (**McGee, n.d.**). Children whose desires are finest also are folks who face the finest violations in their rights (**Jhansirani 2018**). The maximum deprived and susceptible are most customarily excluded from development and maximum hard to reach (**Palley 2002**). They require precise interest not only a good way to at ease their entitlements, however also as a count of ensuring the conclusion of everybody’s rights (**Feeny et al. 2021**). No child beneath the age of fourteen years shall be hired to work in any manufacturing unit or mine or engaged in every other hazardous employment (**Hindman and Hindman 2014**). Children living in urban poverty have the entire range of civil, political, social, cultural and financial rights identified via worldwide human rights instruments (**Beegle, Dehejia, and Gatti 2004**).

III. METHODS AND MATERIALS

The researcher obtained the primary source of data by conducting an empirical study on seeking responses from the general public based on a questionnaire and also relied on secondary sources of data such as books, journals, e-sources, articles and newspapers. The research method followed here is empirical research. A total of 200 samples have been taken out of which is taken through convenient sampling methods. The sample frames taken by the researcher are various students and their parents especially belonging to the urban parts of Madurai, Chennai and Bangalore. The independent variables are age, gender and occupation. The dependent variables are that, Do you agree that the issues of child labor affects the economy drastically ?, How do you rate the government scheme in preventing child labor ?, How do you rate the ways to determine the reason and causes for the evolution of child labor in India ? . The statistical tool used by the researcher is graphical representation.

IV. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

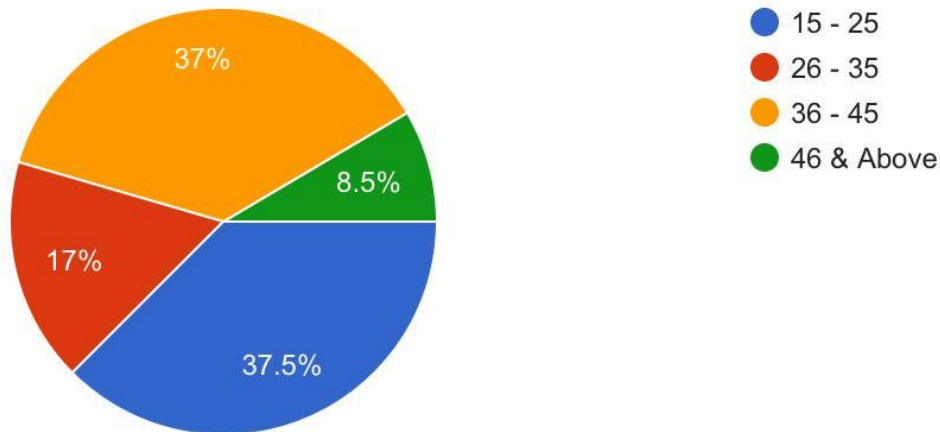
GENDER FREQUENCY CHART 1 :



LEGEND : This figure represents the frequency of gender of the respondents.

INFERENCE : With respect to the current survey results, the frequency chart 1 is created out of the survey responses received from several people. The present frequency table is based on the gender of persons who were taken as samples. Among the samples, the number of female responses are comparatively more when compared to the number of responses by male samples. Where the sample response from females is 111 (55.5%) and the response from male is 89 (44.5%) in number. Thus, on the whole there were about 200 samples taken for the present survey.

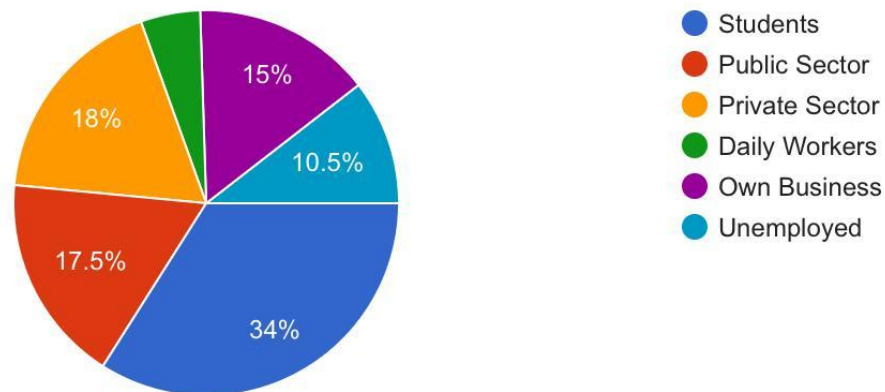
AGE FREQUENCY CHART 2 :



LEGEND : This figure represents the frequency of age of the respondents.

INFERENCE : With respect to the current survey results, the frequency chart 2 is created out of the survey responses received from several people. The present frequency table is based on the age of the persons. Among the persons who are between 15-25, there were 75 (37.5%) sample responses taken and between the 26-35, there were about 34 (17%) sample responses taken. Between those who were between 36-45 there were 74 (37%) sample responses taken and between those who are 46 & above , there were 17 (8.5%) sample responses for this survey. Thus, on the whole there were about 200 samples taken for the present survey.

OCCUPATIONAL FREQUENCY CHART 3 :

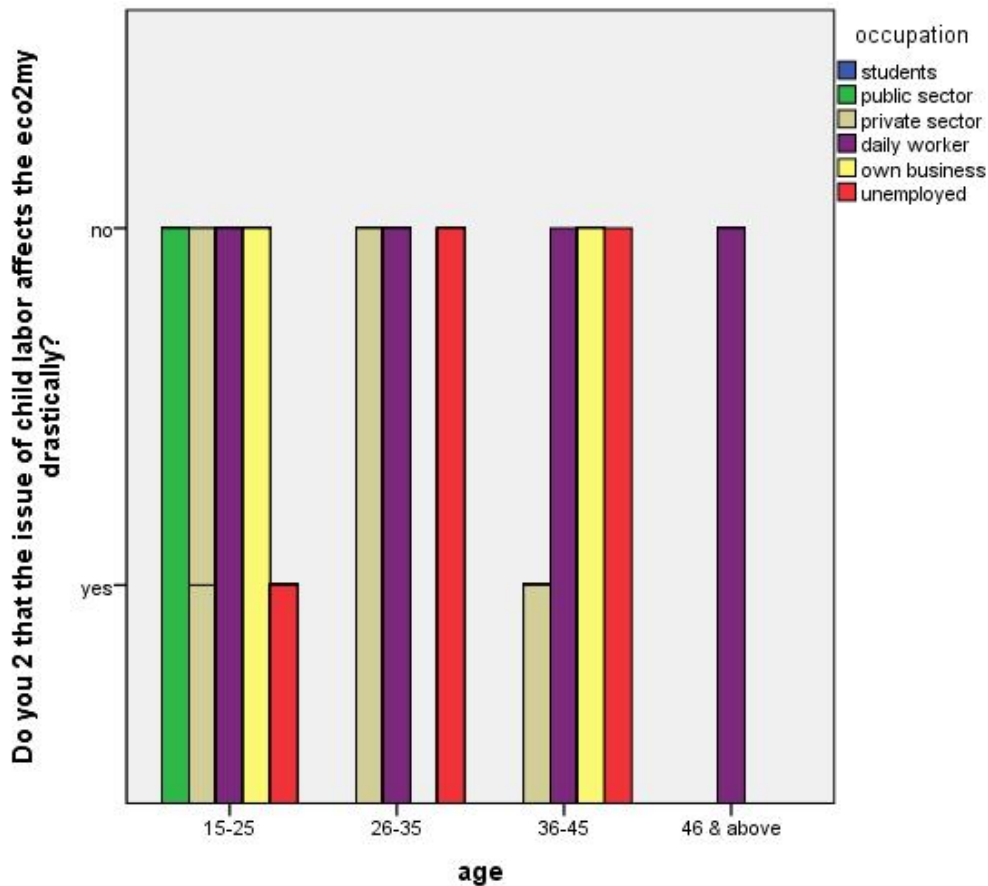


LEGEND : This figure represents the frequency of occupation of the respondents.

INFERENCE : With respect to the current survey results, the frequency chart 3 is created out of the survey responses received from several people. The present frequency table is based on occupation of the persons. Among the persons who are students, there were 68 (34%) sample responses taken and among the public sector , there were about 35 (17.5%) sample responses taken. Among those who have a private sector there were 36 (18%) sample responses taken and among those who have their own business , there were 30 (15%) sample responses taken and among those who are unemployed , there were 21 (10.5%) sample responses for this survey. Thus, on the whole there were about 200 samples taken for the present survey.

Figure 1 :

Do you agree that the issues of child labor affects the economy drastically ?



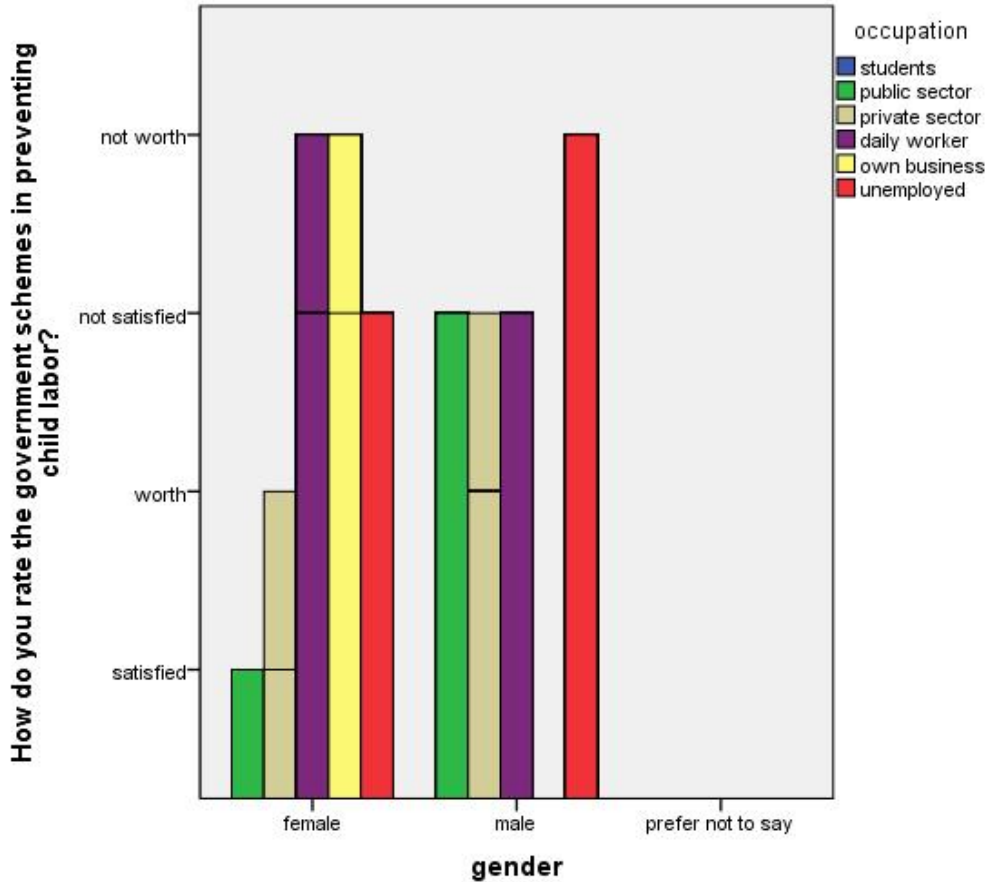
Legend :

From the figure, it is observed that it exhibits the occupation distribution of the respondents among different age of the respondents and their opinion on the issue of the children affects the economy drastically.

Results :

From the survey: In figure 1, it is observed that it exhibits the occupation distribution of the respondents among different ages of the respondents and their opinion on the issue of the children affects the economy drastically. The maximum number of responses were collected from female respondents belonging to different age groups, the female respondents belonging to the age groups between 36-45 strongly agrees to the statement that the opinion on the issue of the children affects the economy drastically, whereas both the Male respondents and female respondents above the age 50 disagrees with the statement that the issue of the children affects the economy drastically.

Figure 2 :
How do you rate the government scheme in preventing child labor ?



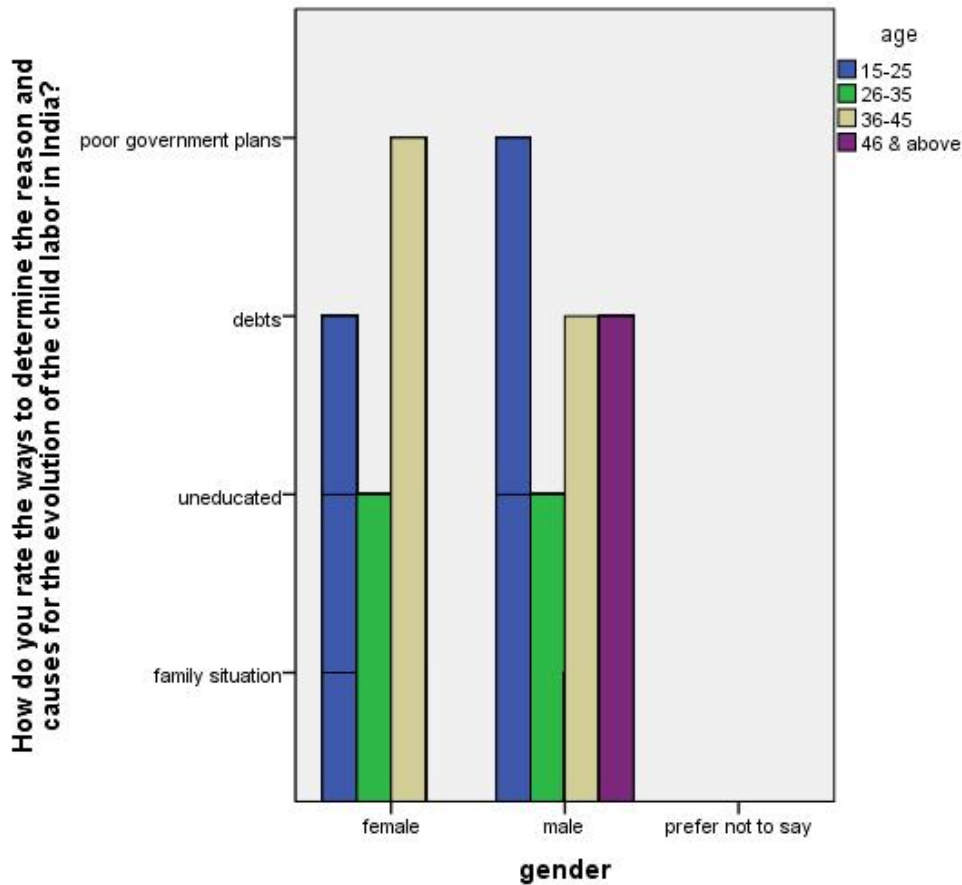
Legend :

From the figure, it is observed that it exhibits the occupation distribution of the respondents among different gender of the respondents and their opinion on the government schemes in preventing the child labour.

Results :

From the survey: In figure 2, it is observed that it exhibits the occupation distribution of the respondents among different gender of the respondents and their opinion on the government schemes in preventing the child labour . The maximum number of responses were collected from female respondents belonging to different age groups, the female respondents belonging to the age groups between 36-45 strongly agrees to the statement that the opinion on the government schemes in preventing the child labour, whereas both the Male respondents and female respondents above the age 50 disagrees with the statement that the opinion on the government schemes in preventing the child labour.

Figure 3 :
How do you rate the ways to determine the reason and causes for the evolution of child labor in India ?



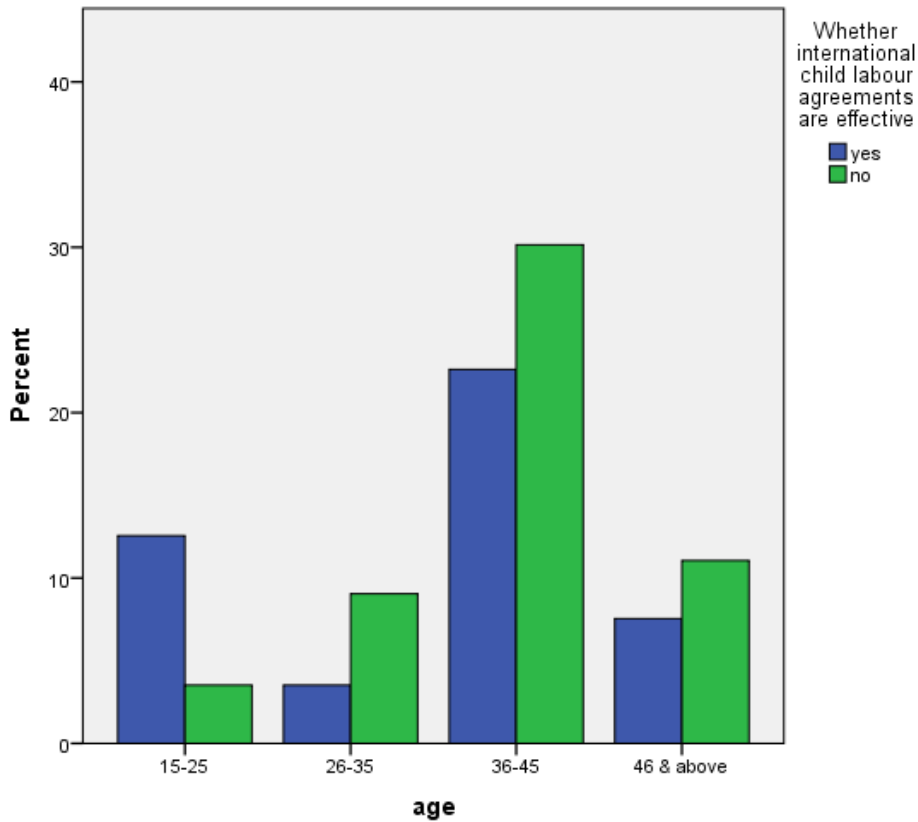
Legend :

From the figure, it is observed that it exhibits the age distribution of the respondents among different gender of the respondents and their opinion on the ways to determine the reason and the cause for the evolution of child labour in India.

Results :

From the survey: In figure 3, it is observed that it exhibits the age distribution of the respondents among different gender of the respondents and their opinion on the ways to determine the reason and the cause for the evolution of child labour in India. The maximum number of responses were collected from female respondents belonging to different age groups, the female respondents belonging to the age groups between 36-45 strongly agrees to the statement that the opinion on the ways to determine the reason and the cause for the evolution of child labour in India, whereas both the Male respondents and female respondents above the age 50 disagrees with the statement that the opinion on the ways to determine the reason and the cause for the evolution of child labour in India.

Figure 4 :



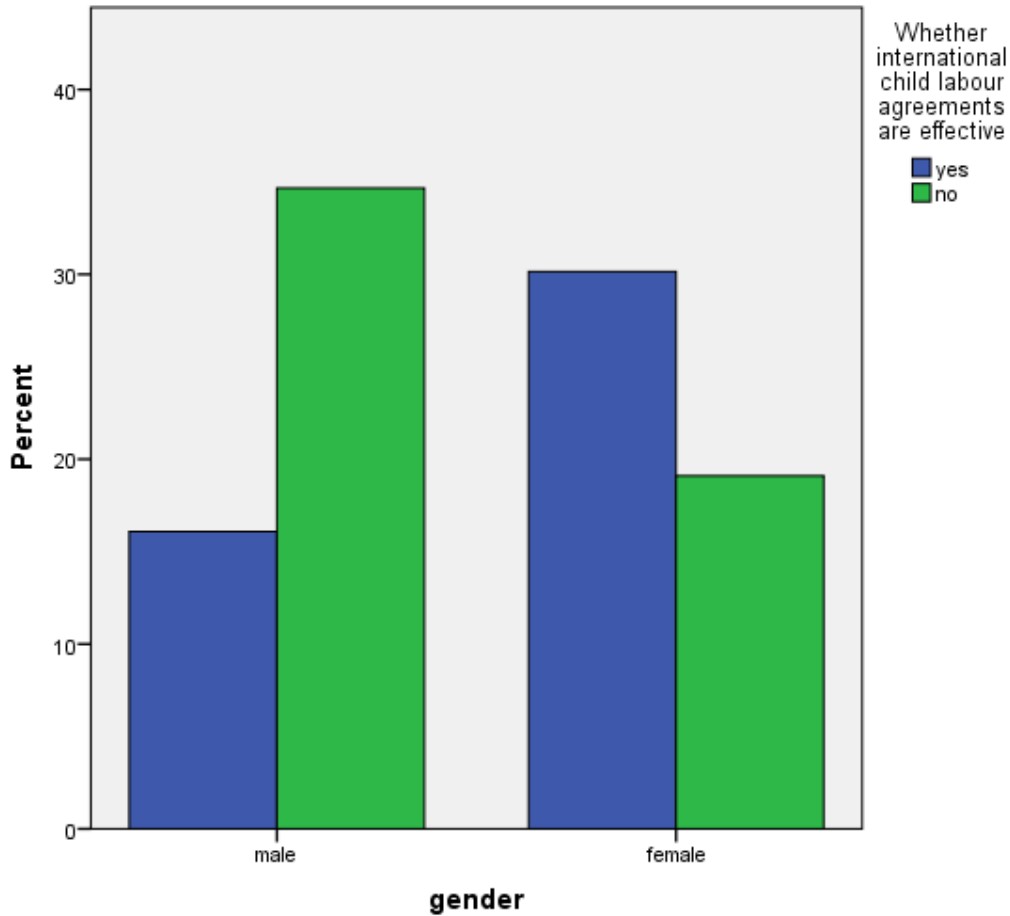
Legend :

From the figure , it is observed that it exhibits the age distribution of the respondents and their opinion on the international treaties are effective.

Results :

From the survey : in figure 4, it is observed that it exhibits the age distribution of the respondents and their opinion on the international treaties are effective in India . The maximum number of responses were collected from between the age group 36 to 45 disagrees with the statement whereas the minimum respondents between the age group 26 to 35 agrees with the statement.

Figure 5 :



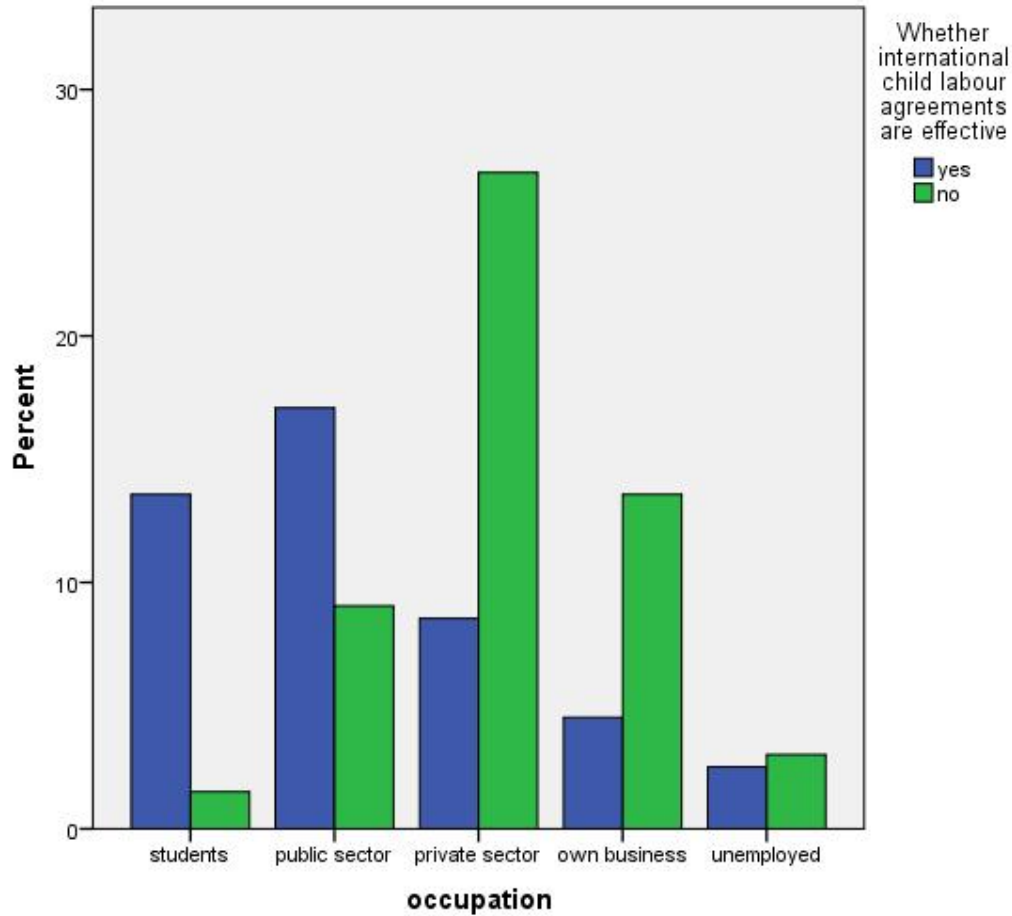
Legend :

From the figure , it is observed that it exhibits the gender distribution of the respondents and their opinion on the international treaties are effective.

Results :

From the survey : in figure 5, it is observed that it exhibits the gender distribution of the respondents and their opinion on the international treaties are effective in India . The maximum number of responses were collected from both male and female. Under male between the age group 26 to 35 disagree with the statement whereas the females between the age group 36 to 45 agree with the statement.

Figure 6 :



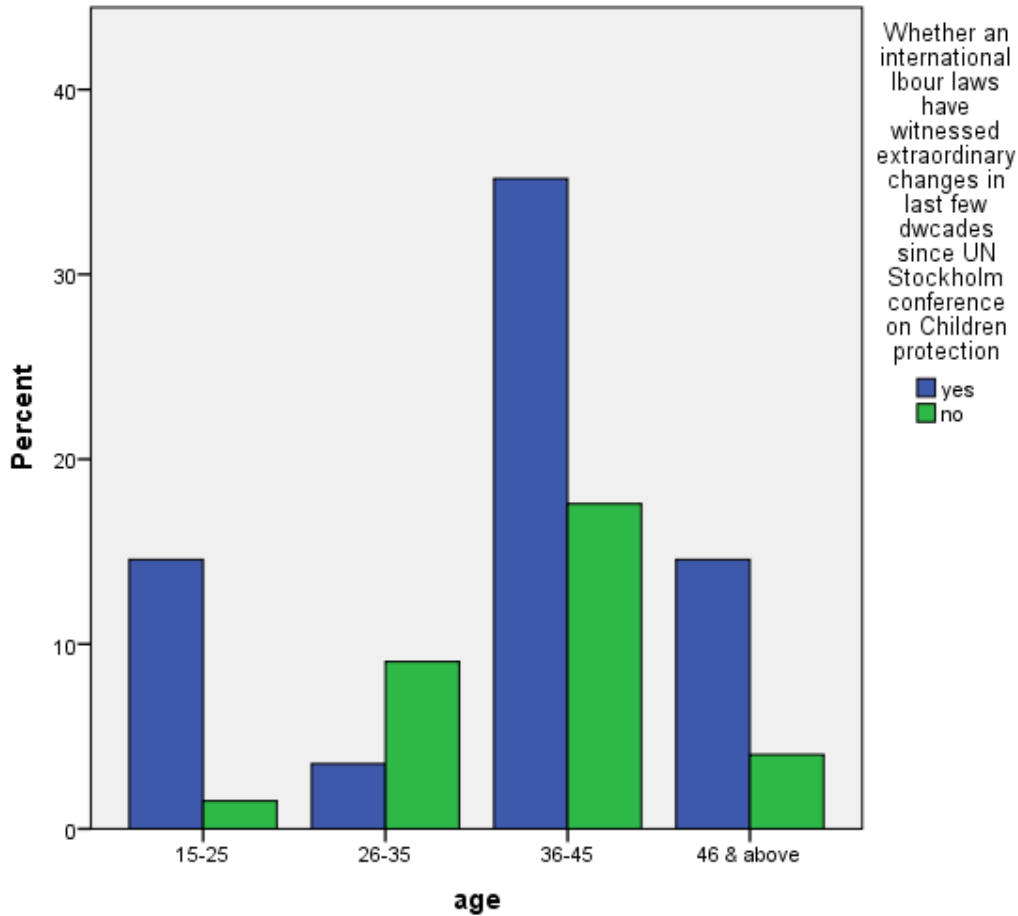
Legend :

From the figure , it is observed that it exhibits the occupation distribution of the respondents and their opinion on the international treaties are effective.

Results :

From the survey : in figure 6, it is observed that it exhibits the occupation distribution of the respondents and their opinion on the international treaties are effective in India . The maximum number of responses were collected from the public sector who disagreed with the statement whereas the minimum responses collected from unemployed who agreed with the statement.

Figure 7 :



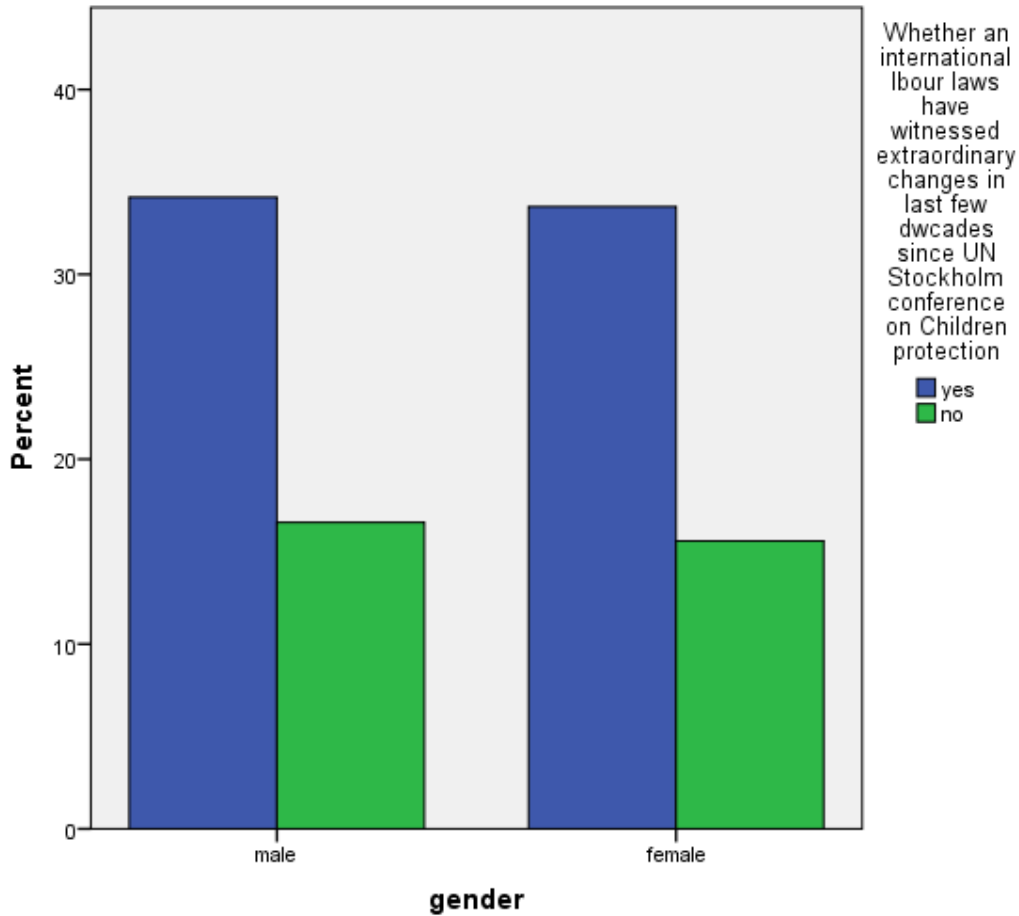
Legend :

From the figure , it is observed that it exhibits the age distribution of the respondents and their opinion on the international laws has witnessed extraordinary changes in the last few decades .

Results :

From the survey : in figure 7, it is observed that it exhibits the age distribution of the respondents and their opinion on the international laws has witnessed extraordinary changes in the last few decades. The maximum number of responses were collected from age between 36-45 who agrees with the statement whereas the minimum responses were collected from age between 15-25 who disagreed with the statement.

Figure 8 :



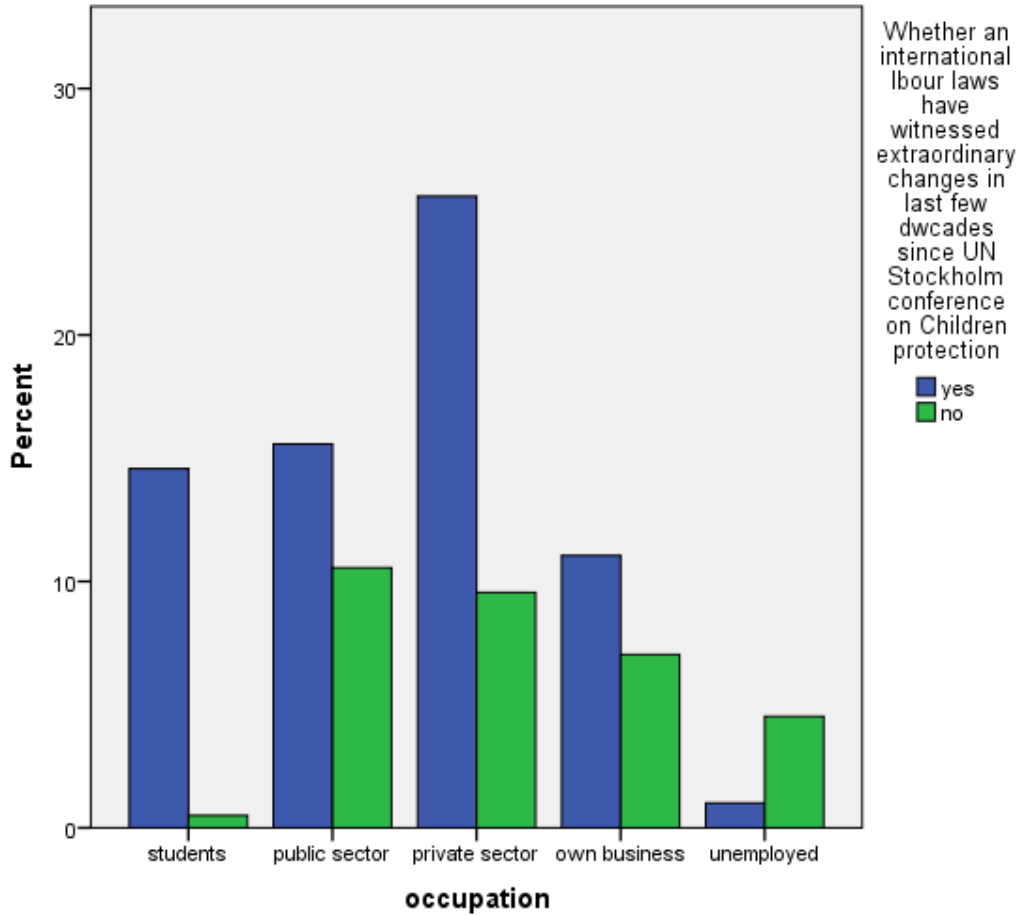
Legend :

From the figure , it is observed that it exhibits the gender distribution of the respondents and their opinion on the international laws has witnessed extraordinary changes in the last few decades.

Results :

From the survey : in figure 8, it is observed that it exhibits the occupation distribution of the respondents and their opinion on the international laws has witnessed extraordinary changes in the last few decades. The maximum number of responses were collected by the male who agreed with the statement whereas the minimum responses were collected from female who disagreed with the statement.

Figure 9 :



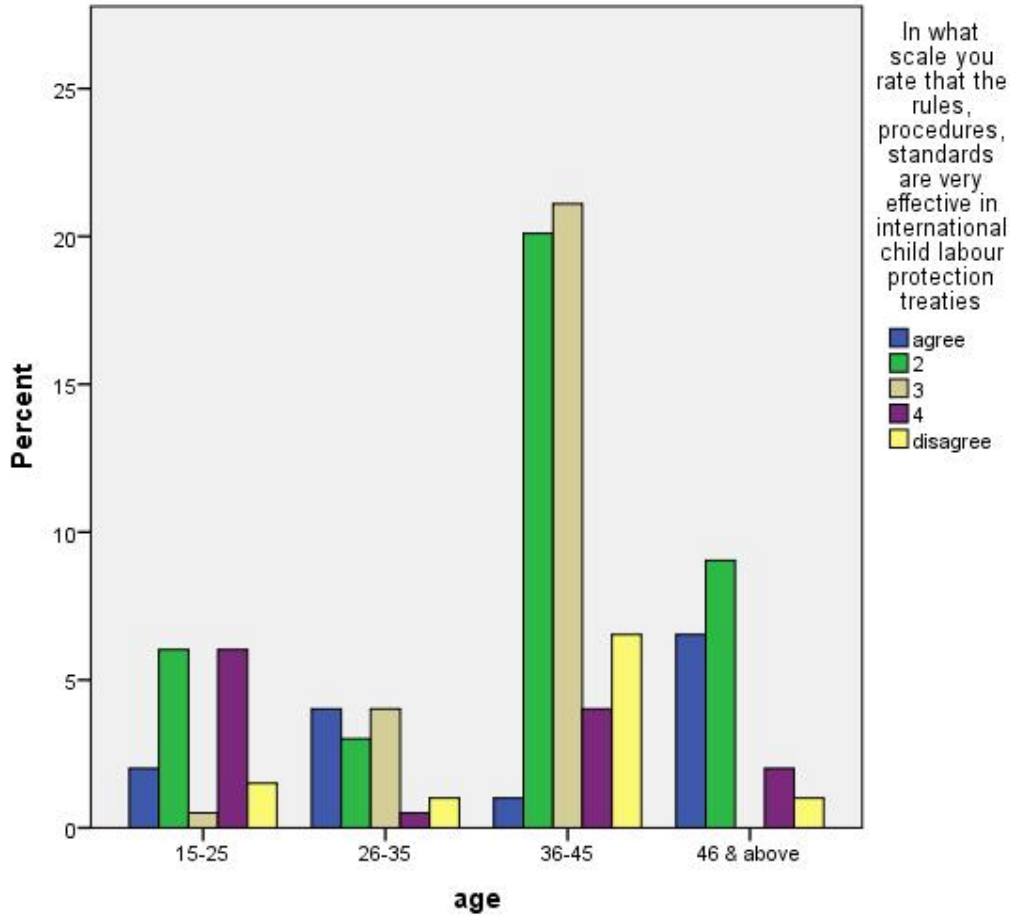
Legend :

From the figure , it is observed that it exhibits the occupation distribution of the respondents and their opinion on the international laws has witnessed extraordinary changes in the last few decades.

Results :

From the survey : in figure 9, it is observed that it exhibits the occupation distribution of the respondents and their opinion on the international laws has witnessed extraordinary changes in the last few decades. The maximum number of responses were collected by the private sector who agreed with the statement whereas the minimum responses were collected from students who disagreed with the statement.

Figure 10 :



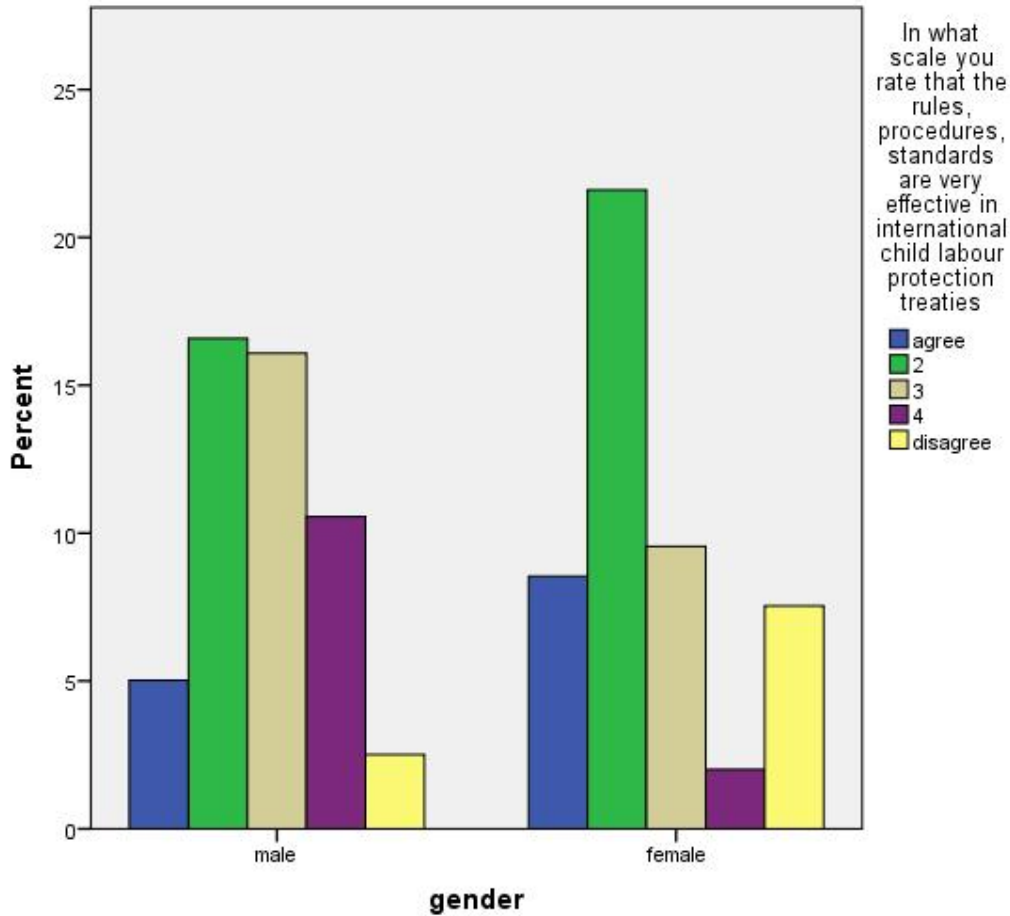
Legend :

From the figure , it is observed that it exhibits the age distribution of the respondents and their opinion on the rules, procedures and standards are very effective in international treaties.

Results :

From the survey : in figure 10, it is observed that it exhibits the age distribution of the respondents and their opinion on the rules, procedures and standards are very effective in international treaties. The maximum number of responses were collected between the age group 36 to 45 gives neutral opinion whereas the minimum responses were collected between the age group 46 and above who disagree with the statement.

Figure 11 :



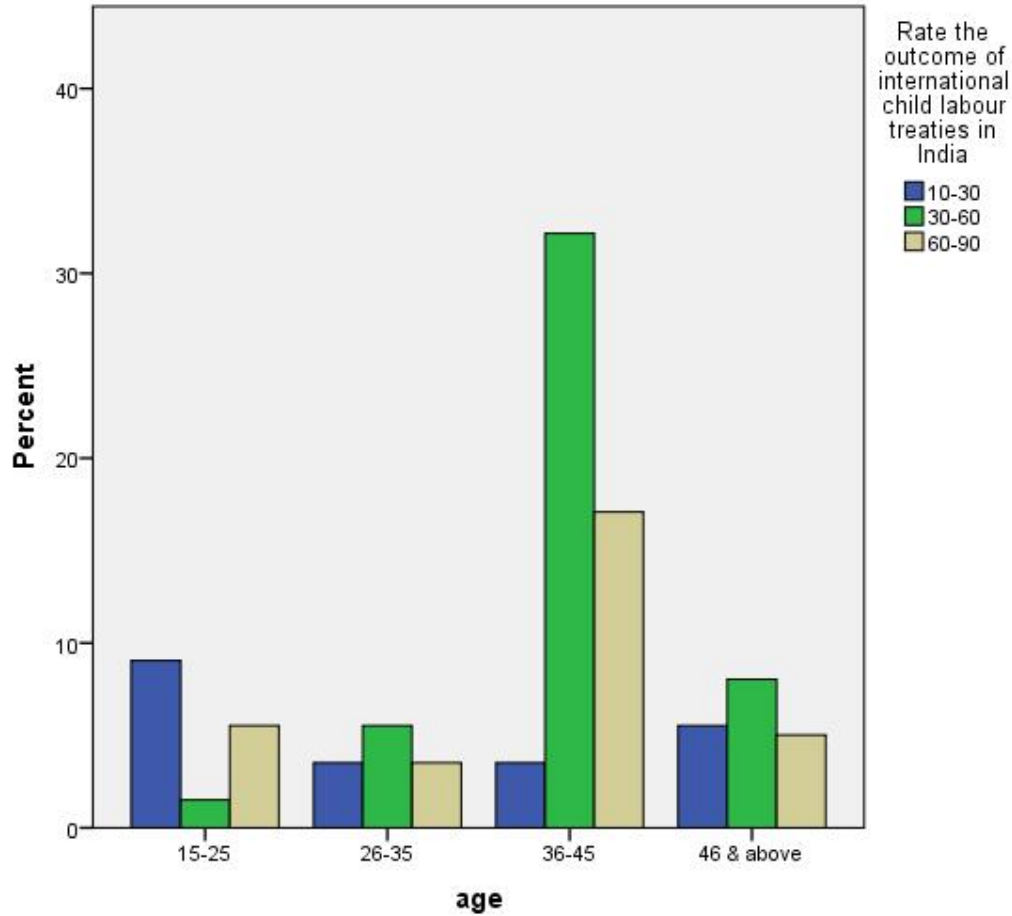
Legend :

From the figure , it is observed that it exhibits the gender distribution of the respondents and their opinion on the rules, procedures and standards are very effective in international treaties.

Results :

From the survey : in figure 11, it is observed that it exhibits the gender distribution of the respondents and their opinion on the rules, procedures and standards are very effective in international treaties. The maximum number of responses were collected by females who agreed with the statement whereas the respondents of the male who disagreed with the statement.

Figure 12 :



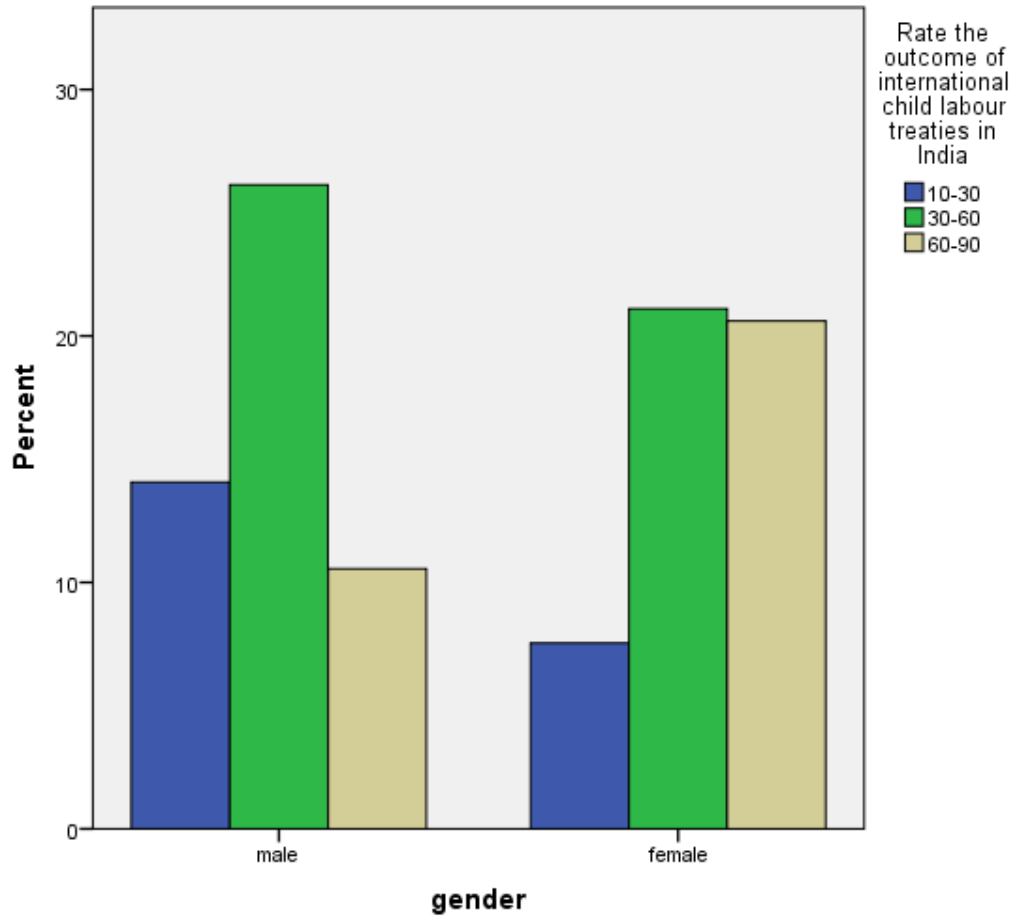
Legend :

From the figure , it is observed that it exhibits the age distribution of the respondents and their opinion on the outcome of international child labor treaties in India .

Results :

From the survey : in figure 12, it is observed that it exhibits the age distribution of the respondents and their opinion on the outcome of international child labor treaties in India. The maximum number of responses were collected between the age group 36 to 45 who agreed with the statement whereas the minimum responses were collected between the age group 15 to 25 who disagreed with the statement.

Figure 13 :



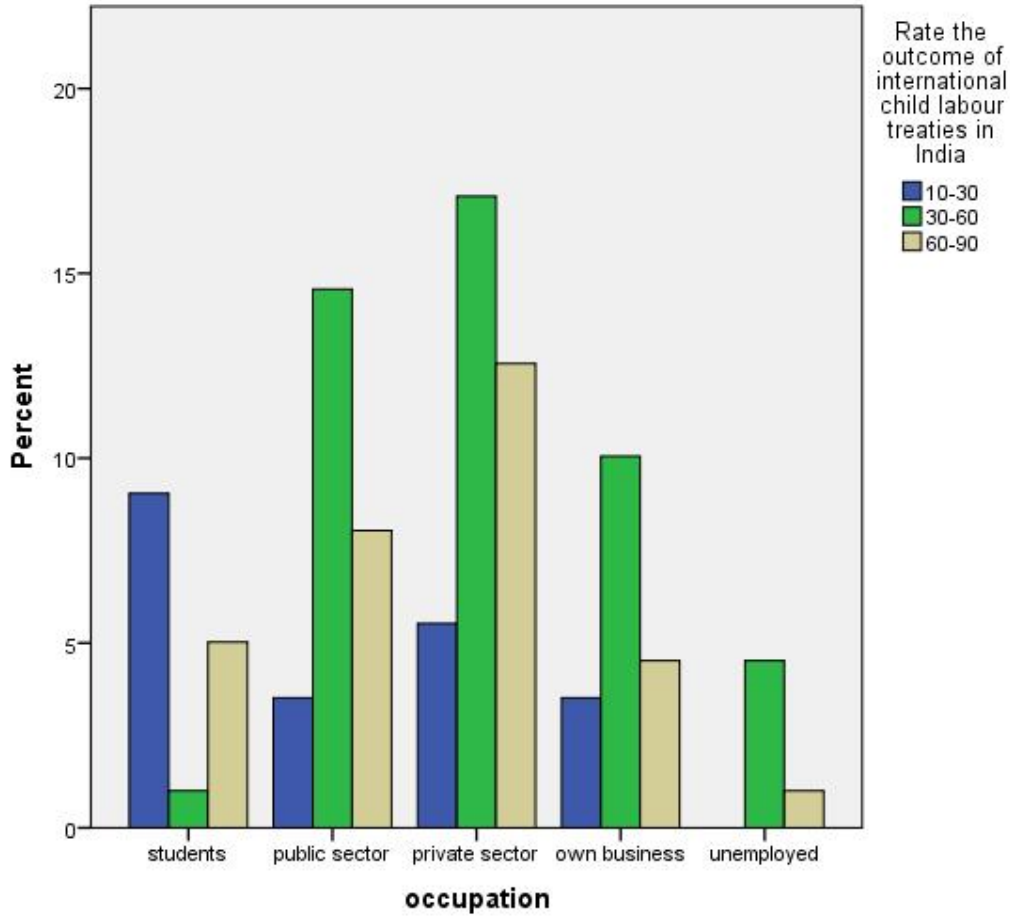
Legend :

From the figure , it is observed that it exhibits the gender distribution of the respondents and their opinion on the the outcome of international child labor treaties in India.

Results :

From the survey : in figure 13, it is observed that it exhibits the gender distribution of the respondents and their opinion on the outcome of international child labor treaties in India. The maximum number of responses were collected from male who agreed with the statement whereas the minimum responses were collected from females who disagreed with the statement.

Figure 14 :



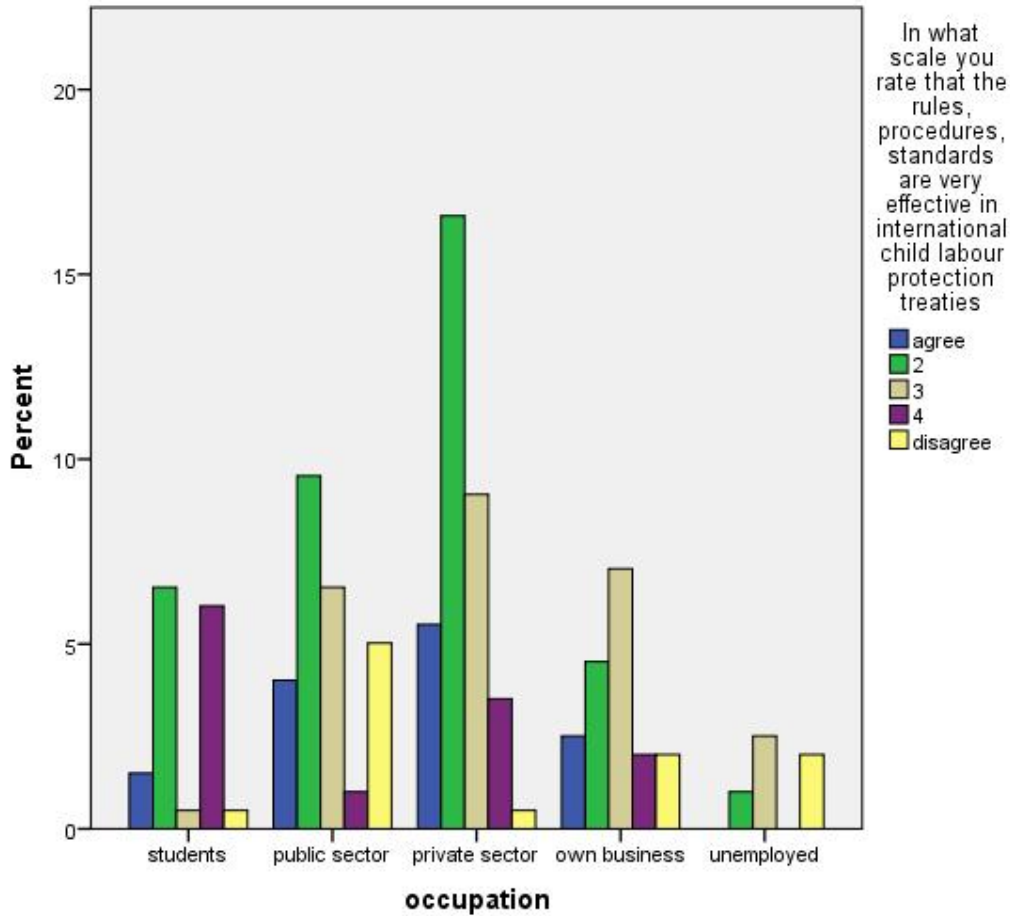
Legend :

From the figure , it is observed that it exhibits the occupation distribution of the respondents and their opinion on the outcome of international child labor treaties in India.

Results :

From the survey : in figure 14, it is observed that it exhibits the occupation distribution of the respondents and their opinion on the outcome of international child labor treaties in India. The maximum number of responses were collected by the private sector who agreed with the statement whereas the minimum responses were collected from unemployed who disagreed with the statement.

Figure 15 :



Legend :

From the figure , it is observed that it exhibits the occupation distribution of the respondents and their opinion on the rules, procedures and standards are very effective in international treaties.

Results :

From the survey : in figure 15, it is observed that it exhibits the occupation distribution of the respondents and their opinion on the rules, procedures and standards are very effective in international treaties. The maximum number of responses were collected by the private sector who agrees with the statement whereas the minimum responses were collected from students who disagreed with the statement.

V. DISCUSSION

From the figure 1, it is understood that the Male respondents especially belonging to the age groups between 26-35 and 36-45 also feel that the issue of the children affects the economy drastically. But the female respondents belonging to the age groups between 18-25 feels that the government didn't take proper steps to end child labour. From the figure 2, it is understood that the Male respondents especially belonging to the age groups between 26-35 and 36-45 also feel that the the government schemes in preventing the child labour. But the female respondents belonging to the age groups between 18-25 feels that the government schemes is not preventing the child labour. From the figure 3, it is understood

that the Male respondents especially belonging to the age groups between 26-35 and 36-45 also feel that the the ways to determine the reason and the cause for the evolution of child labour in India. But the female respondents belonging to the age groups between 18-25 feels that the ways to determine the reason and the cause for the evolution of child labour in India. From the graphs 4,5,6, it is understood that most of the respondents felt that the international convention for child protection is not as effective in India. From the figures 7,8,9 it is understood that most of the respondents felt that the international laws have witnessed extraordinary changes in the last few decades. From the figures 10,11,12 it is understood that most of the respondents felt that the rules, procedures and standards are very effective in international treaties. From the figures 13,14,15 it is understood that most of the respondents felt the outcome of international child labor treaties in India.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Identifying the root causes which force families and communities to allow children to be engaged in labour. Empowering communities with the knowledge to demand for proper implementation of employment schemes, food security and access to all government provisions. Addressing these underlying issues by interacting with parents, community leaders and children's collective where the importance of child rights and the damaging effects of child labour are discussed. Educating the communities about the ills attached to child labour and discouraging them from sending their children to work. Increasing enrolment rates and improving education quality so that more children reach school and stay there. Mapping of child laborers, vulnerable children and out-of-school children and facilitating their movement to schools. Setting up of bridge schools for child labourers and grooming them to take the leap to formal schooling. Rehabilitation and counselling of former child labourers and sending them to school.

VII. LIMITATIONS

The Major limitation of the study is the sample frame. The sample frame Collected through online platforms like sending mail, sending links via WhatsApp is the limitation of the study, the real field experience is missed out due to the pandemic. The restrictive area of sample size is yet another drawback of the research. Collection of data via online platforms is limiting the researcher to collect data from the field. Since the data is collected on an online platform wherein the respondent is not known, the original opinion of the respondent is not found, The researcher could only come to an approximate conclusion of what the respondent is feeling to convey.

VIII. CONCLUSION

Children represent the state's valuable human assets. The destiny well being of the country relies upon on how its youngsters develop and expand. The first rate poet Milton stated "Child Shows the man as morning indicates the day". So it is the obligation of the society to appear after every infant in an effort to assure full improvement of its personality. Children are the destiny custodians and torch bearers of the Society: they're the messengers of our expertise, cultural historical past, ideologies and philosophies. Children are actually future components inside the shape of awesome instructors, scientists, judges, rulers, docs, planners, engineers, politicians on whom the complete society founded (rests). Unfortunately tens of millions of kids are deprived of their childhood and right to training and there via they're subjected to exploitation and abuse. The age of the kid has been in another way described in different laws. There are no exact criteria or scientific parameters in defining the age of the child. The Constitution of India under Art.24 defines 'Child' as anyone under the age of 14 Under Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 'Child' manner a person who has now not finished his 14 years of age. Article 21-A of the Constitution states that the country shall provide free and obligatory schooling to all kids of the age of six to fourteen years in such a way because the State can also with the aid of regulation decide.

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